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From breakaway to breakdown

By Gordon Craig

DAVID W. MORGAN:
The Socialist Left and the German Revolution
429pp. Cornell University Press.
£12.70.

The independent Socialist Party, which came into existence in April 1917, was a noble experiment that went wrong. It was founded as a result of the moral outrage of the Social Democratic left wing against the party directorate's refusal to terminate its support of the national war effort. But nothing in its subsequent history accounted up to the spirit that animated its creation, and its influence on the course of events in Germany was generally unimportant. It was always given more to rhetoric than to reasoned action, and during the revolution of 1918 and its aftermath, its behaviour was quizzical and irresponsible and its stubborn opposition to any concessions to political realities was an important factor in preventing the consolidation of the Republic in its formative years.

After the resumption of normal parliamentary activity in 1919 it enjoyed considerable popular backing, which reached its height in the election of June 1920, when it received 4,500 votes and won eighty-one Reichstag seats; but this victory merely increased its already pronounced fissiparous tendencies and led, within four months, to a schism from which it never recovered. Two years later, during the collapse of the non-communist left that followed the murder of Walther Rathenau, the rump party gave up the ghost, and most of its leaders returned to the SPD.

This melancholy story is, in its main outlines, reasonably well known, but the recent revival of interest in the history of the abortive republic of 1918-19 has brought the USPD and its problems back to the attention of historians, and led to a number of substantial studies of special aspects of its short career, like Robert Wiegler's excellent book on the USPD's economic and social internationalism. The great merit of David W. Morgan's book *The Socialist Left and the German Revolution* is that it is more comprehensive than most of these: a circumstantial account, based on extensive research in available archives in East and West Germany and in the rich secondary material of the origins of the party, its organization, the factions that de-

veloped within it and the issues that divided them, and its lingering death.

There is little here about the theory and formal doctrine of the Independent Socialists, for Mr Morgan is frank in admitting that theory does not interest him and does not, in his view, have much impact upon the behaviour of large organizations. His subject is rather what went on inside the party, what prompted its leaders in December 1918 to withdraw from their coalition with the majority Socialists, how they reacted on the suppression of the Spartacist and to the waning militancy of the masses in the period that followed, what their attitude was on the question of acceptance of the Versailles Treaty, and why their reaction to the Kapp Putsch was so hesitant and inconsequent.

Of all of these matters he has interesting things to say; and this is particularly true of his descriptions of the important party conferences at Leipzig in 1918, where the misnamed Action Programme was adopted and the explosive issue of relations with the Communist was first posed, and Holo in 1920,

where the left wing's victory in the debate on Soviet conditions for admission to the Comintern led to the break-up of the party.

It is clear from Mr Morgan's account that the USPD's ineffectuality was rooted in the fact that the dissidents of 1917 never broke with the traditions of the party they left. However much they might praise mass action in the streets as the key to revolutionary progress, nor pay lip-service to the idea of government by soldiers and workers' councils, they had no desire to follow these ideas to their logical conclusions. The Bolshevik revolutionary model frightened and repelled most of their leaders as much as it did Friedrich Ebert, and, like him, they were unwilling to abandon the parliamentary system and the principle of majority rule. They were not prepared to bring to Germany the scenes of terrorism and suppression of liberty that they saw in the Soviet Union.

On the other hand, they continued stubbornly to emphasize their devotion to the cause of revolution and to deny any identification with Ebert's party, which they labelled

bureaucratic and bourgeois. This awkward ambivalence was reflected in their inability to draft a coherent and consistent programme of action, in "the dithering" that Mr Morgan says, "was to become characteristic of the party's behaviour at critical moments", and in the increasing amount of time and energy that their leaders had to devote to explaining why the party should exist at all.

Despite its solid merits as party history, Mr Morgan's book has an excessively narrow focus—too narrow to justify his title—and, given its length, its omissions are surprising. The author tells us a good deal about the organizational and regional balance of the party, the defections of which he believes contributed to its problems. But he does not accompany this with the kind of sociological analysis that would tell us what kind of people voted for the USPD, and particularly what middle-class elements and intellectual groups supported it. It is well known that a considerable number of the so-called Expressionist artists were attracted to the USPD, and it would be interesting to consider the reasons why. But

there is no entry for Expressionism in Mr Morgan's index.

More serious is his failure to give adequate attention to other economic and political groups that were active in the revolutionary process. The trade unions are treated in the most general and undifferentiated way, and Mr Morgan seems oddly reluctant to admit that the soldiers' and workers' councils had a will and programme of their own. In his story they play a shadowy and insignificant part that does not accord with the bywords in them in recent works by Klaus Kluge and Reinhold Kipphut, which he does not seem to have consulted.

Finally, the author's expressed hope in his preface that his book might "contribute to a broader understanding of the German political scene" is defeated by his failure to spend adequate time in describing the political context of which the USPD was a part. The importance of the psychological impact of Germany's defeat in the world war, for example, and the way in which the politics of the victor impinged upon every aspect of German life are hardly touched upon here, with the result that the party disputes and manoeuvres that Mr Morgan describes often seem artificial and academic.

Through Eurocentric eyes

By G. R. Elton

Propyläen Geschichte Europas
Volume 1: Anspruch auf Weltgeltung 1400-1555, by Hellmut Diwald.
485pp.

Volume 2: Staatsraison und Vernunft 1555-1775, by Robert Mondrou.
472pp.
Frankfurt: Propyläen, DM 198 each; subscription price, DM 168 each.

Propyläen has long had a reputation for lovable historical series with an appeal to the average educated (and average well-to-do) reader, and the addition to the stable of a revolutionary history of Europe, two parts of which have appeared, is something of an event. The books are magnificently produced—printed beautifully on high-quality paper, elegantly bound, and complete with excellently reproduced illustrations collected from all over the world. The story told is supplemented with a set of ingeniously drawn maps, diagrams, genealogies and tables intended to catch up what the narrative has been forced to omit. It

should be noted that the illustrations are quite often relevant to the text and that the supplementary material is only rarely useless or misleading.

Impressive pieces of the book-keeping art: no doubt of that. What of the history? The series at once appeals to anyone old-fashioned enough to believe in history at all by insisting that it will employ narrative and concentrate on Europe as the true theme of the world's history, in explicit opposition to fashionable devotion to unreadable analysis and self-abasing postulations before the claims of China and Peru. "Eurocentricity" is not allowed to eliminate the rest of the world which, however, appears subordinated to a historical development dominated by Europe. Russia, Turkey and the Indies turn up sufficiently to show that the world is not only about the Caribbean and the Pacific. The treatment is therefore sufficiently comprehensive to raise hopes of a really useful and penetrating survey, and the decision to collect from all over the world adds the pleasing prospect of getting real books instead of "texts".

Narrative history of this kind depends for its success on the solving of three major problems: the

discovery of a strong main line, the adjustment of the rival claims of comprehensive coverage and comprehensive treatment, and the striking of the right note in the telling. On all three scores Propyläen does not do badly.

In this Franco-German rivalry set up by a German publisher, the foreigner is always rather easily. He structures his story round two conceptual pairs. The one that gives its title to the volume—reason of state and enlightened reason—is the less convincing, but it enables him to integrate intellectual developments into a narrative which really revolves around the other—the tension between the two models (Vorbilder) of statehood and society provided by monarchic and continental France on the one hand, and England and the United States on the other.

Monarchism also keeps a good balance between social analysis and a story of war, diplomacy, agriculture, industry and political philosophy which brings in all important events, personalities and developments in well-adjusted proportions. Lastly, he tells the story in a language which is simple, employing a lucid if very sober prose and making care to give the facts clearly as the right moment. This is good

history well delivered to those who start with the barest minimum of knowledge.

Diwald, alas, does not pass up of these tasks nearly so well. His book lacks thematic structure. It is a history of the world, but it is both rather pretentious and fairly meaningless. Its themes, acceptable in themselves, are the break-up of the Latin Church and the emergence of the secular state, and he does bring them down to the chapters on Luther and Charles V. But his fails in the difficult art of interweaving them, so that in the end the book looks like a collection of episodic essays.

Worse, he displays a curious inability to get his proportions right, and he seeks to answer the demand of reasonable coverage by his names and the sort of outline which must be meaningless to anyone already well informed. A history of the Renaissance which is all Luther and Germany, with no reference to Scandinavia and hardly any to England's break with Rome, in which Münster and Zürich appear only in asides and Bucer and Erasmus do not appear at all, is as ludicrous as a history of humanism which mentions More only as a friend of Erasmus and says nothing of Utopia.

The only themes which get explicit narrative treatment are diplomacy and war. In detail they are in a book of this kind to be placed, and for too much space is allocated to the author's own or various outside opinions and reflections, which, filled with further allusions of marked obscurity, keep interrupting the story. Too big dates and too much jumping add to the heaviness of the book. Wild inclinations to false drama: a meeting of the Wars of the Roses would not look out of place if applied to the Thirty Years War. This last failing is aggravated by a style which mistakes hysteria for wit and a language which is awkwardly clumsy and grandiose, with words borrowed from abroad.

There are some horrid lapses: the elegance of Henry VIII is described as "a kind of black and white", and when we are told that the young Maximilian "possessed a quality which would make him a great ruler", we are meant to understand that he was a great ruler. The learned author underestimates the words he uses. Diwald's mistakes are far more serious and he is absolute refusal to acknowledge the existence of Scotland and the fact that only the last volume of Wolfgang Michael's *Englische Geschichte im achtzehnten Jahrhundert* was worth consulting.

More work, it is true, was done in the field of Anglo-German relations, but almost exclusively (and true to the German tradition) in the diplomatic history (e.g. Th.A. Bayer, O. Hauser) or in the history of ideas (e.g. Klaus Doehrn's *Deutscher Geist und angelsächsische Geistesgeschichte: Ein Versuch der deutschen Geschichte des 17. Jahrhunderts*). Even an engaging production like the much-maligned Emperor Frederick III cannot save Diwald from failing to serve the purposes of his series.

Both volumes contain interesting biographical and literary details, but Diwald's elderly books will on occasion have left more of a mark than the modern works they

Looking towards England

By V. R. Berghahn

The final defeat of Nazism in 1945 left the Germans with a considerable pile of historical rubble and many of them looked, quite naturally perhaps, to the historians to provide some plausible explanation of how it had come to this. There was, what was to become the Federal Republic, no shortage of prolific and eminent men to face this formidable task since most of them succeeded in negotiating their passage from Third Reich quite smoothly and happily. (G. G. Iggers) and quickly resumed their teaching and research. It is not that they shied away from raising, often with great personal sincerity, fundamental questions. But in one way or another, they came up with an answer which cut the Third Reich history: they diagnosed the Nazi seizure of power as a tragic accident, a *Befehlshaberfall*, and then engaged in deliberations on the "democratic quality of power" and on the "autistic forces" that had guided the policies of Hitler.

In so far as social and economic factors were at all considered, much was made of the role of the "leaderless masses" in the age of democracy and modern technology which were said to have brought Hitler to power. And this "mass" (Friedrich Meinecke) had not only destroyed the country's national unity, but also discredited, so the argument continued, the entire value system of a highly civilized nation. The task which most West German historians therefore saw in front of them was to salvage as much from the shipwreck as possible. Little was new in their approach to the writing of history, which was deeply rooted in the tradition of German idealism and neo-Rankeism. The generation of German historians whose influence remained virtually unbroken during the decade after 1945 still tended to interpret the post-war terms of the primacy of foreign policy and of *raison d'état*. Most of them had patriotically taken sides in the acrimonious war-guilt debate of the inter-war period in which they had been more than moderately critical of British diplomacy before and after 1914, and this continued to colour their views of Britain's cultural and intellectual traditions. Their attitude was at best ambiguous and in some cases downright negative.

It was only consistent that when the *Meinecke* or Gerhard Ritter should have had little to say about the preoccupations of their colleagues across the Channel. Their reservations were, to be sure, to some extent reciprocated. It is hard to see how *Ernst Nolte*, for example, who to German eyes must have established a rapport with the man who took charge of early post-war historiography, A. J. P. Taylor, who has been to the Federal Republic from time to time and once even attended a meeting of the Society for the Study of the History of the German People, would presume to say that he was not warmly engaged in very important quantitative research into the economies of pre-industrial Europe. Yet his work was consciously ignored in Germany. It was not until the 1960s when his investigations and methods had already attracted considerable attention in France, Great Britain and Poland (G. G. Iggers).

O. Brunner, W. Conze and Th. Schieder, who in the mid-1950s began to promote "structural history" were somewhat luckier. Broadly speaking they proclaimed a return to research into the processes of change in human society and into the permanent elements within a particular social structure. However, *Strukturalismus* did not at this time look towards Britain, but towards the French Annales school and more especially towards those of its denizens who preferred theorizing about structures to the gritty reality of toil in parish archives. Schieder's and Conze's emancipation from the German tradition was hence somewhat limited.

Mention must finally be made of another group of *historiker* around K. D. Bracher who began to challenge established orthodoxies about the German Revolution, which had received a good deal of attention in Britain following the publication of the Gellie-Robinson thesis and which had been touched indirectly by E. Fischer's work. He questioned the role of Wilhelm II as a historian and returned to Germany

appointed time, but is "present as his own making" (H. P. Thompson), did not have anything in common with Ritter.

What of the *Namierians* whose influence on British historiography was so strong that J. R. Hale has called the 1950s the "Age of Namier"? At first sight they appear to be certain similarities: the concentration on elites and individual actors; the pessimistic Machiavellian view of human nature and of politics. But this is where the comparison ends. Collective biography is alien to British during the inter-war period, was after all an attempt to escape from the worn methodology of constitutional, administrative and diplomatic history in the tradition of Stubbs and Macaulay and to make use of sociological and anthropological tools of analysis.

The representatives of a *qualitative* oriented "mass school" of historiography (Lawrence Stone) for which Cambridge became an important centre in the 1960s—were even more eager to apply the methods of the social sciences. But again it is

after 1945. It appears that in such a foodbook through refugees from Nazism and West Germany. Although a number of those who were settled in Britain achieved prominence as scholars and teachers, most of them (e.g. R. E. A. S. Grenville, P. Pulzer, H. G. Koenigsberger, S. Pollard, W. K. Moos) moved into other fields, notably English history. And none of those who stayed in the German field gained acceptability in the Federal Republic in the 1950s. Erich Eyck's work on Bismarck which, though traditional in its methodology, took a critical view of the founder of the Second Empire, hardly influenced German writing in this period. F. L. Carsten's two important books on seventeenth and eighteenth-century Germany, which employed the techniques of modern social history and thus might have stimulated further research and debate, were given a very cool reception.

However overwhelming the influence of the neo-Rankeans may have been during the decade and a half after 1945, there was a natural limit to their power and a new generation was growing up keen to follow Dr. D. Bracher's advice to leave the ghetto of idealism and positivism and to turn to the study of the social sciences. The members of this new generation were clearly oriented towards the Anglo-Saxon world. Unlike their predecessors, whose first foreign language had been Latin or French and whose knowledge of English was often so rudimentary that they ventured across the Channel or the Atlantic with trepidation and, occasionally, with phonetically transcribed lecture manuscripts in their pockets, these younger men knew either Britain or America well and became, as students or research fellows, to these two countries' historiographical traditions. The Fischer controversy then provided the ground for the great confrontation between the two generations. What Fritz Fischer and his pupils did was to abandon for good an old-fashioned type of history. Moreover, their work demolished the last bastion of the old historiography: the *historische* picture of German politics in the twentieth century.

One must not, however, exaggerate the suddenness of the break. Nor Fischer's role in it. The questions he asked and the techniques of inquiry he adopted were quite orthodox and did not per se establish links with modern historical analysis which had become widely accepted in the West. But Fischer did help to pave the way along which some of his pupils, as well as scholars like H.-U. Wehler and J. Kocka, began to advance in an attempt to catch up with the work of almost two generations of Western Marxist and non-Marxist social and economic history. This was the change of attitude towards British historiography. W. (not F.) Fischer at Berlin was among the first to show a strong interest in British research on the Industrial Revolution and his institute made it a major area of research. In Germany, Conze ceased to theorize about "structural history" and members of his institute at Heidelberg have just completed a project on the industrialization of Württemberg which tries to draw upon the experiences of the Cambridge Group. That group's work on demography and family structure will also be reflected in a regional study for a team at the Göttingen Max Planck Institute for History.

Essen and Bochum, the two new universities of the Ruhr district, began to collect material on working-class life and culture and are in touch with Royden Harrison's Centre for the Study of Social History. Mention must finally be made in this context of the *historische* tradition in the Göttingen school, which has provided a stimulating environment for many visitors from Germany during the past decade.

The 1960s also saw a renewed German interest in British history. This was the problem of *Wahrheit* (truth) in England, which had received a good deal of attention in Britain following the publication of the Gellie-Robinson thesis and which had been touched indirectly by E. Fischer's work. He questioned the role of Wilhelm II as a historian and returned to Germany

be sure, tended to disagree with Jack Gollagher, D. K. Fichtelberg and others and preferred to operate with refined versions of Hobsbawm, Lenin and Hilderbrand.

The first translation of Hobsbawm's famous study on British imperialism appeared in 1964, followed by a book he thought to be an illegitimate application to the British case of the Wehlerian model of German "social imperialism" (expansionism abroad in order to preserve the status quo at home). K. Hilderbrand set out to demonstrate that pre-1914 Britain adopted a strategy of change at home and status quo preservation abroad. A corresponding set of issues has also stimulated recent West German research into the appeasement of Hitler. Starting from the question of how and why Britain succeeded in avoiding a fascist solution to the crisis of the 1930s, B. J. Wendt, G. Schmidt and others have drawn on the large body of British political and diplomatic history on this period and combined it with modern economic analysis. There appears to be a greater lag concerning the early nineteenth period and the nineteenth century, at least judging from some of Elton's and Ernst Schödl's recent writings, which were deliberately designed to instruct German ignorances.

German attitudes towards British historiography have definitely undergone a considerable change in recent years. Yet it would be wrong to overestimate the extent of the shift. However marked the differences between the generations of Ritter and Wehler may be, many German historians continue to prefer theory and macro-analysis to the traditional empiricism of their British colleagues. They are still primarily interested in *Grosse Politik*, except that it is no longer the politics of nations-states and great powers, but of the Junkers and the Ruhr barons. The study of public life in a Yorkshire mining village or of railway construction in Liverpool in the nineteenth century have so far found no imitators in West Germany. They would be uneasy about Harrison's recent plea for orthodox labour history or, for that matter, about R. C. Flend's enthusiastic commitment to the "new economic history", although on the other hand they would be approving to Hobsbawm's more general call for a "History of Society".

The old anti-positivism lives on, and the influence of Marx and Wehler as well as of American sociology (which is in turn steeped in German traditions of thought) continues to be strong. West German historians of today would approve of Charles Kindleberger, who has criticized British scholarship for its conceptual and analytical fuzziness, and they would be reluctant to alarm their colleagues in the land of St Herbert Butterfield, who once concluded a lecture with these words: "Members of the audience will now carefully observe that the ragged performer who stands before them carries no hat, has both hands empty, and hides nothing up his sleeve."

Pacifism in the pillory

By F. L. Carsten

ROGER CHICKERING:
Imperial Germany and a World without War: The Peace Movement and German Society, 1892-1914.
487pp. Princeton University Press.
£16 (paperback, £6.20).

Imperial Germany was a society in which martial values ranked extremely high in which the officer played a leading social role. It was the ambition of the young man to become a respectable middle-class family to print on his visiting card that he was at least a lieutenant of the reserve and to give the professional officer in his behaviour and outlook the army was considered "the school of the nation". In such a society, pacifism and the peace

movement were out of place, an exotic growth, a dangerous virus tolerated by the authorities only held up to ridicule by all good citizens. As Roger Chickering says in his exhaustive study *Imperial Germany and a World without War*, "an overwhelming majority of Germans subscribed to the variety of the other anti-pacifist and regarded the pacifists either as dangerous or, more commonly, ridiculous".

It is not surprising then that in this hostile environment the peace movement remained very small. It was joined by about 5,000 people in the whole of Germany in the late nineteenth century, and by 1914, the number had at most doubled. But the peace movement was not a small, obscure, and insignificant movement to a meeting they did not even go to further the cause. They do not seem to have been any more than a collection of men and women, some of whom were religious or other groups (even under Hitler) such a movement existed on a very small scale, although its followers were threatened with the death penalty. The peace movement was very unpopular, and even the various peace movements, and apparently the German pacifists were no more different from the French. The difference between them was not only much larger, but included many more bourgeois and middle-class people. It was not the German government that the French government had to take notice of. It did not show respect for prominent leaders. The international peace conference in Bern in May 1913 was attended by 185 French delegates, but only a few German delegates were present.

the famous scientist Ernst Haeckel, the philosopher Ernst Troeltsch, the economist Luitpold Brentano, the historian Kuno Lamprecht, and Max Lehmann, there were very few exceptions from the general rule of academic conformity. Many more professors supported the Association for International Cooperation which was an offshoot of the peace movement. But even these, however, remained bitterly hostile and so did the churches, especially the Protestant ones, and most of the press, with the honourable exception of the *Frankfurter Zeitung* and a few others. Among the political parties, support came only from the left, the Social Democrats, and the *Frankfurter Zeitung* and a few others. Among the political parties, support came only from the left, the Social Democrats, and the *Frankfurter Zeitung* and a few others.

Yet the German pacifists were not anti-patriotic and they strongly opposed all colonial expansion. On the question of *Alteuropa* they were deeply divided from the French pacifists. Indeed, a "strong nationalism" permeated the various peace movements, and apparently the German pacifists were no more different from the French. The difference between them was not only much larger, but included many more bourgeois and middle-class people. It was not the German government that the French government had to take notice of. It did not show respect for prominent leaders. The international peace conference in Bern in May 1913 was attended by 185 French delegates, but only a few German delegates were present.

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The Baker Street Bookshop is one of the most comprehensive bookshops in London. It is situated in Baker Street, London, W.1. It is open from 10.30 to 6.00 p.m. daily. It has a large stock of books, including fiction, non-fiction, and reference works. It also has a large stock of records and tapes. It is a very popular place to visit for book lovers.

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PUBLICATIONS OF THE GERMAN HISTORICAL INSTITUTE
The new Institute established to promote historical research on Anglo-German relations and related subjects has launched its own bilingual series of publications.
Recently published:
Marie-Luise Recker
England and der Donauraum 1815-1929.
Probleme einer europäischen Nachkriegsordnung, 1976, DM 64.
The next volume, ed. by L. Kottenacker, with contributions in both languages, deals with anti-Nazi opposition under the provisional title *Das deutsche Deutschland im Zweiten Weltkrieg* and will appear in spring, 1977.

The series is published by ERNST KLETT VERLAG, Schönbühlstr. 7, Stuttgart 1. Also by the same publisher this year:
New Wine in Old Skins Ed. by Erich Angermann, Marie-Luise Recker, and Hermann Wehler. A comprehensive survey of socio-political structures and values affecting the American Revolution, held at Columbia University to commemorate the American Bicentennial.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

The British Library Director of Central Administration

£9,115 — £11,465

The British Library is a national centre for reference, study and information in science, technology, the humanities and the social sciences. It comprises a reference, lending and bibliographic services divisions, an R & D department and a central administration. It has a staff of 2,000 and a budget of £2.1m.

The Director of Central Administration is an important member of the senior management team and carries direct responsibility for the efficient organisation and operation of finance, personnel administration and personnel services. As such, the Director will have a significant contribution to make to policy formulation and will develop management information services and administrative machinery involving large-scale applications of computer techniques. In addition, the Director has an active role to play as Secretary of the British Library Board and will chair the negotiating

committee of the Library's Whitley Council. Candidates (preferably aged at least 35) must have substantial experience and proven ability in administration and personnel operations in the public or private sectors. They should normally have a degree with honours, or equivalent professional qualification, and preferably have held a responsible position in a large library system or similar professionally-oriented organisation. Negotiation experience with staff associations and trade unions is highly desirable. Starting salary will be within the quoted range. Non-contributory pension scheme.

For full details and application form (to be returned by 24 November 1976) write to Civil Service Commission, Alconbury, Huntingdon, Cambs, RG21 1JB, or telephone 0455 68551 (answering service operates outside office hours). Please quote ref C9402/3



NORTHERN IRELAND

Western Education and Library Board LIBRARY SERVICE

Applications are invited for the following posts based throughout the area —

1. DIVISIONAL YOUTH LIBRARIAN

FERMAGH

AP6 (£3,366 to £3,702, plus £312 cost of living supplement per annum). Casual users car allowance.

Based in Enniskillen, the centre of Ulster's Lakeland, the post gives considerable scope for initiative, as the service to young people both in and out of school is getting to an "interacting" stage. A new Divisional Library Headquarters, including a Teachers' Centre, is under construction and a suitably qualified Librarian (preferably sheltered) with experience in Library Work with Young People can achieve results, job satisfaction, and be noticed.

2. ASSISTANT LIBRARIANS

based COUNTIES LONDONDERRY, TYRONE and FERMAGH AP3 (£2,922 to £3,262, plus £312 cost of living supplement per annum).

We need keen and interested qualified librarians to work in the following fields—Local History, Schools and Children's Libraries, Information Services, Cataloguing and Classification, Audio-Visual, Branch Libraries, and Special Services. These posts are especially suitable for newly qualified people, anxious to gain practical experience in a developing system, where hard work (or the lack of it) is noticed.

Application forms and further details are available from the Personnel Officer, Headquarters Offices, Hospital Road, Omagh, Co Tyrone, returnable by November 28, 1976.

Leisure Services—Librarian

—Newark District

AP4 £3,366-£3,702 plus £312 supplement

An enthusiastic Chartered Librarian is required for the above post based at Southwell Library. The successful candidate will be responsible for the development and co-ordination of community library services. This is a challenging post which offers excellent opportunities for rewarding work in a progressive library system.

Generous stipends with the experience incurred in moving house will be given in accordance with the Authority's scheme. Further details are available from the Staffing section of the address below, telephone Nottingham 869565 ext. 381.

Applications, including full personal and career details and the names of two referees, should reach the Director of Leisure Services at Trent Bridge House, Fox Road, West Bridgford, Nottingham, by 19 November.



Nottinghamshire
County Council
County Hall, West Bridgford,
Nottingham NG2 7EQ

THE SOUTHERN EDUCATION AND LIBRARY BOARD

Invites applications for the post of:

BIBLIOGRAPHER

LIBRARY HEADQUARTERS, CRAIGAVON

The person appointed will be responsible to the Assistant Chief Librarian (Central Services) for a variety of functions, including the provision of a comprehensive and efficient request service to the Board's entire area. Applicants must be qualified librarians with relevant library experience and the ability to supervise staff.

Salary Scale: £3,366-£3,702 per annum. The post attracts an additional cost-of-living supplement of £312 per annum.

Application forms and further particulars are obtainable ONLY ON RECEIPT OF A STAMPED ADDRESSED FOOLSCAP ENVELOPE, from the Personnel Officer, The Southern Education and Library Board, 3 Chesham Place, The Mall, Armagh BT81 9AZ. Completed applications should be returned not later than 4.00 pm on Thursday, 18th November, 1976.

Conveying will disqualify.



ESSEX COUNTY COUNCIL

ESSEX COUNTY LIBRARY

Principal Administrative Officer

£5,406 to £6,057
(Plus £312 p.a. supplement)

Applications are invited for this new post at County Library Headquarters in Chelmsford. Previous administrative experience with a local authority is essential and a qualification in Librarianship would be an added advantage. Further details and application forms may be obtained from the County Librarian, County Library Headquarters, Goldway Gardens, Chelmsford, to whom they should be returned by 19th November, 1976.

CAMBRIDGE DIVISION

Reference Librarian

Central Library, Cambridge
Grade AP6 (£3,825 to £4,085, plus £312 supplement)

Applications are invited from Chartered Librarians for the post of Reference Librarian, Central Library, Cambridge. A detailed job description and full application form can be obtained from the Assistant County Librarian, Central Library, 7 Lion Yard, Cambridge CB2 3QD.

Applications (on the official form) should be received by the Assistant County Librarian not later than Friday, 19th November 1976.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE
LIBRARIES

AROUND THE WORLD FOR 20p

In almost any country you care to mention, The Times Literary Supplement finds a place in senior common room, on writing desk, in a briefcase. For academic and layman alike, the TLS provides voyages of discovery into every conceivable subject. Some of the finest talents write regularly for the Literary Supplement, and almost half a million lively minds read it every week.

THE TIMES LITERARY SUPPLEMENT

JUNIOR LIBRARY ASSISTANT

for small special library,
London S.W.1 area

Age 17-18. Minimum requirement: 5 O-levels plus two years' experience in library work.

Hours 9.30-5.30 Monday to Friday, 4 weeks annual holiday. Good salary according to age and experience plus £1.80 per week L.V.S.

This position provides a good opportunity for a successful applicant to leave school, complete their education, and apply to the University of London.

AUSTRALIA The Victorian College of the Arts

Positions to be filled February 1977:

ART
(Dean Peter Kelly)
Senior Lecturer—Painting

DRAMA
(Dean Peter Kelly)
Senior Lecturer—Acting and Directing

Lecturers—Movement & Voice, Lecturer—Acting & Directing, Lecturer—Stagecraft.

Apply for details to The Administrator, The Victorian College of the Arts, 228 St. Kilda Road, Melbourne, Victoria. Applications should be received by 11th November 1976.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

WEST SUSSEX COUNTY COUNCIL

LIBRARY SERVICE

Assistant Divisional Librarian

Youth Services

North Eastern Division

This job post, based in Crawley, offers challenge, job satisfaction and a wide range of experience. The North Eastern Division of the Library Service covers the expanding area of Mid-Sussex, Horsham, Crawley and East Grinstead serving a population of approximately 200,000 through 12 public and two mobile libraries. The AGL-Youth, as the senior children's librarian of the Division, is specifically responsible for all the children's and schools' library work, as well as carrying overall responsibility as a member of the Divisional management team. Applicants must be Chartered Librarians with extensive professional knowledge, wide general experience with a minimum of five years' work at a senior level.

Salary £4,080 to £5,260 plus Salary Supplement and Crawley Whitley.

Application forms from Mrs. Tapley, 1A East Row, Chichester, West Sussex, Telephone 01243 80100 Ext. 235, returnable within 3 weeks of advertisement.

Ethnic Minorities Librarian

£4,260-£4,530
plus £312 p.a. supplement

The Council has received an Urban Aid Grant for the establishment of an Ethnic Minorities Library and Cultural Centre, and seek to appoint a suitably qualified Librarian to establish and develop the Centre. The aim of the project is to provide for members of ethnic minority groups who need are not fully served by the existing library services. It is also intended to encourage cultural activities of all kinds, including music, crafts and film shows. The service will be directed towards all immigrants, but local conditions require some emphasis on those of Indian origin. Applicants should be Chartered Librarians who are proficient not only in English but also in one of the following languages: Urdu, Hindi, Bengali, Gujarati, Punjabi or Sinhalese. An outgoing, friendly personality combined with sound organisational ability are also necessary.

Application forms from Personnel Section, Recreation Department, Battersea Town Hall, London SW11, closes 19 November, 1976.

LONDON BOROUGH OF WANDSWORTH

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LIBRARIANS

The Librarian of an Oxford College advertised a very specialized position in the TLS. Nevertheless, he received 13 applications of a high standard and was able to fill the position satisfactorily from one of these.

Proof of the pulling power of the Advertisement Columns of The Times Literary Supplement. Are you using them too? The rates are 60p a line or £3.80 for a single column centimetre and pro rata.

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LIBRARIANS

GLASGOW SCHOOL OF ART

LIBRARIAN

Applications are invited for the post of Librarian at the Glasgow School of Art. The successful candidate will be responsible for the library service to the School and will be expected to develop the collection and to provide a high standard of service to the staff and students. The post is full-time and involves a high degree of responsibility. The successful candidate will be expected to have a minimum of five years' experience in a similar post and to be a member of the Chartered Librarianship Association. The salary scale is £4,472 to £5,260 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Librarian, Glasgow School of Art, Glasgow G3 7LN.

THE UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS

ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN

Applications are invited for a post of Assistant Librarian in the University of Leeds. The post will involve the management of the University's book and journal collections and will require a high degree of responsibility. The successful candidate will be expected to have a minimum of five years' experience in a similar post and to be a member of the Chartered Librarianship Association. The salary scale is £4,472 to £5,260 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Librarian, University of Leeds, Leeds LS2 9JT.

WARWICKSHIRE

SOUTH WARWICKSHIRE EDUCATION

COLLEGE LIBRARIAN

Applications are invited for the post of College Librarian in the South Warwickshire Education Authority. The successful candidate will be responsible for the library service to the authority's schools and will be expected to develop the collection and to provide a high standard of service to the staff and students. The post is full-time and involves a high degree of responsibility. The successful candidate will be expected to have a minimum of five years' experience in a similar post and to be a member of the Chartered Librarianship Association. The salary scale is £4,472 to £5,260 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Librarian, South Warwickshire Education Authority, Warwick CV34 4JF.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE CARDIFF

LIBRARIAN

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL STUDIES DIVISION

Applications are invited for the post of Librarian in the University of Cardiff. The post will involve the management of the University's book and journal collections and will require a high degree of responsibility. The successful candidate will be expected to have a minimum of five years' experience in a similar post and to be a member of the Chartered Librarianship Association. The salary scale is £4,472 to £5,260 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Librarian, University of Cardiff, Cardiff CF1 1TA.

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF WALES

WELSH FOLK MUSEUM LIBRARIAN GRADE IV

Applications are invited for the post of Librarian in the National Museum of Wales. The post will involve the management of the Museum's book and journal collections and will require a high degree of responsibility. The successful candidate will be expected to have a minimum of five years' experience in a similar post and to be a member of the Chartered Librarianship Association. The salary scale is £4,472 to £5,260 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Librarian, National Museum of Wales, Cardiff CF1 1TA.

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHAMPTON

LIBRARIAN

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL STUDIES DIVISION

Applications are invited for the post of Librarian in the University of Southampton. The post will involve the management of the University's book and journal collections and will require a high degree of responsibility. The successful candidate will be expected to have a minimum of five years' experience in a similar post and to be a member of the Chartered Librarianship Association. The salary scale is £4,472 to £5,260 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Librarian, University of Southampton, Southampton SO9 4NH.

LONDON BOROUGH OF WANDSWORTH

LIBRARIAN

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL STUDIES DIVISION

Applications are invited for the post of Librarian in the London Borough of Wandsworth. The post will involve the management of the Borough's book and journal collections and will require a high degree of responsibility. The successful candidate will be expected to have a minimum of five years' experience in a similar post and to be a member of the Chartered Librarianship Association. The salary scale is £4,472 to £5,260 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Librarian, London Borough of Wandsworth, Wandsworth SW18 1TH.

COUNTY COUNCIL OF HEREFORD AND WORCESTER

LIBRARIAN

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL STUDIES DIVISION

Applications are invited for the post of Librarian in the County Council of Hereford and Worcester. The post will involve the management of the Council's book and journal collections and will require a high degree of responsibility. The successful candidate will be expected to have a minimum of five years' experience in a similar post and to be a member of the Chartered Librarianship Association. The salary scale is £4,472 to £5,260 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Librarian, County Council of Hereford and Worcester, Hereford HR1 1TA.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

LIBRARIAN

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL STUDIES DIVISION

Applications are invited for the post of Librarian in the University of London. The post will involve the management of the University's book and journal collections and will require a high degree of responsibility. The successful candidate will be expected to have a minimum of five years' experience in a similar post and to be a member of the Chartered Librarianship Association. The salary scale is £4,472 to £5,260 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Librarian, University of London, London WC2N 6BT.

PUBLIC & UNIVERSITY

LIBRARIAN

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL STUDIES DIVISION

Applications are invited for the post of Librarian in the Public & University. The post will involve the management of the Public & University's book and journal collections and will require a high degree of responsibility. The successful candidate will be expected to have a minimum of five years' experience in a similar post and to be a member of the Chartered Librarianship Association. The salary scale is £4,472 to £5,260 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Librarian, Public & University, London WC2N 6BT.

REMINDER

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